

JANUARY

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 18.—No. 52.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JANUARY 2, 1855.

Whole No. 943

Public Notice.

NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN

LOTTERY OF 1,000,000 FLORINS.

Capital 1,000,000 Florins.

THIS LOTTERY is guaranteed by the Government, and will be drawn in

different prizes, as follows:—

14 of 50,000 Fls. 54 of 12,000 Fls.

12 of 35,000 Fls. 40 of 5,000 Fls.

28 of 15,000 " 2 " 4,000 "

2 " 12,000 " 58 " 4,000 "

55 " 10,000 " 360 " 2,000 "

1,044 of 1,000 Florins, &c. &c.

The lowest prize being 42 Fls.

12 Florins are equal to 5 Dollars.

The next Drawing takes place at

Carlsruhe, under the Direction of the

Baden Government, on

The 28th February, 1855,

when every drawn number must obtain

one of the above-mentioned Prizes, which

will be paid in Cash, at the offices of the

undersigned. Those fortunate Share-

holders not residing on the spot, will

have their amount of Prizes paid, paid

to them through an established Bank.—

The List of the result will be sent to

each Shareholder, and the successful

numbers published in the Newspapers.

The Price of one Ticket is Two Dol-

lars.

The following advantages are given

by taking a number of Tickets, viz:—

11 Tickets cost only \$20

25 " " " 40

50 " " " 80

100 " " " 150

The Price for Tickets can be sent in

Bank Notes or Drafts, payable in any

of the commercial towns of Germany, Hol-

land, France, England, Scotland, or Ire-

land.

For Tickets and Prospectuses apply

to the undersigned Banking-house, which

is appointed for the sale of Tickets:—

Moritz Stiebel Sons,

Bankers,

FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE.

GERMANY.

N. B.—Letters to be directed "per

Steamer, via Liverpool," to Moritz Stiebel

Sons, Bankers, in Frankfurt-on-the-

Maine.

Remittances which arrive after the

Day of Drawing, will be returned, or

forwarded in the next Drawing, at the op-

tion of the sender.

December 5, 1854.—2m.

Georgia Scientific and Industrial

INSTITUTE.

S. J. STEPHENS, PRINCIPAL.

J. M. DEBY, Teacher in Sciences.

F. DELANNOY, Drawing & Engi-

neering.

B. S. BARCLAY, Music.

This Institution, near the

city of Rome, will be opened

on Monday Jan. 23d, 1855. The

Ancient and Modern Languages

will be taught, but the main design

will be to furnish facilities for ac-

quiring a thorough practical knowl-

edge of the Sciences and their ap-

plications to the Useful Arts.

The course of Study will embrace

English Literature, Mathematics,

Natural Science, Drawing, Engi-

neering, Mechanic's Architecture,

Agriculture, Commerce, Languages

and Music.

The Institute will be provided

with Chemical and Philosophical

Spring & Summer

STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-

brellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,

Augusta, Ga.

THANKS for past favors, begs

leave to call the attention of Mer-

chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-

tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found latest

styles Moleskin, Black and Drab

Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS,

Bunk, Beaver, and Cass's soft fan-

cy Hats various colors. Campe-

chy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-

ama Hats, Swiss, Senate, Can-

ton, Florence, Pedal and French

Straw Hat, Double and single brim

Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats,

Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and

Lace BONNETS, Rutland and

Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers,

Silk, Gingham and Cotton **UM-**

BRELLAS, Flowers, Tabus and

Bonnet Linings—assortment kept

full by supplies received weekly

from manufacturers, and offered at

prices as low as can be bought at

any southern market, and mer-

chants will find it to their interest

to examine my stock before mak-

ing purchases.

Augusta, Ga. March 21, 1854.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets

at 175 Nassau St.

are requested to call and exam-

ine our Large and Well Selected

STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS,

AND

BONNETS.

Which I offer as low as can be

bought in Charleston or New-York,

with the addition of Freight.

If you do not believe it, call and

see, as I take pleasure in showing

my Goods.

W. N. NICHOLS,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.

Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.

Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND

FANCY

DRY GOODS.

(Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)

William E. Jackson, } AUGUSTA, GEO.

John T. Miller, }

Samuel A. Verdery, }

Agents of the Hancock Manu-

facturing Co., Shirts, Sheets and

Osburns at

FACTORY PRICES.

Liberal discount for Cash.

Country merchants visiting Au-

gusta or Charleston, are respect-
fully invited to examine our assort-

ment and prices.

April 11, '54.—1y.

A. FREDERICK.

Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail

Dealer in

CONFECTIONARY.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Broad Street, Opposite the

"**AUGUSTA HOTEL**."

AUGUSTA, GA.

Also, Dealer in Foreign and Do-

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY

J. P. GRANT.

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$2 at the

end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to

discontinue will be considered an en-

gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-

rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or

less for the first insertion, and fifty cents

per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the

foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$5.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per

quare.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New

York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASVILLE, M. Beary,

1500 Tons, Commander.

MARION, W. Posten,

1200 Tons, Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. Texen,

1200 Tons, Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. Ewan,

1000 Tons, Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every

Wednesday and Saturday, af-

ternoon, after the arrival of the

Cars from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built expres-

sly for the line, and for safety, comfort

and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury.

Attentive and courteous commanders

will ensure Travellers of this Line every

possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having

elegant State Room accommoda-

tions, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.

Steage, \$5 00.

November 7, 1854.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. Garvin, Jr.

KEYSTONE STATE.

1500 Tons, Capt. R. H. HADIE.

Ninety-eight passages without a

single failure.

Liver navigation, 100 miles on the

Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sail-

ing days every Wednesday, from each

port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, KEYSTONE STATE.

Fri. Sav. Fri. Phila. Fri. Phila. Fri. Sav.

Feb. 8, Feb. 15, Feb. 22, Feb. 29,

March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27,

April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24,

May 1, May 8, May 15, May 22,

May 29, June 5, June 12, June 19,

June 26, July 3, July 10, July 17,

July 24, August 1, August 8, August 15,

August 22, August 29, September 5,

September 12, September 19, September 26,

October 3, October 10, October 17, October 24,

October 31, November 7, November 14,

November 21, November 28, December 5,

December 12, December 19, December 26,

January 2, 1855.—1y.

Agents at PHILADELPHIA.

HERON & MARTIN,

No. 375 North Wharves.

AGENT AT SAVANNAH.

C. A. L. LAMAR.

March 28, 1854.—1y.

C. A. L. LAMAR,

GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

SAVANNAH, GA.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planter.

Bank, Savannah.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Ban-

kers, N. Y.

C. B. Lamar, Esq., President Bank of

the Republic, N. Y.

Geo. Collins, Esq., " N. Y.

Messrs. Guion & Collins, " "

" Everett & Brown, " "

James W. Phillips, Esq., " "

March 28, 1854.—1y.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Of the latest style and superior qual-

ity.

For sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Suits,

Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior

quality, for gentlemen's winter wear.

For sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Augusta Mills Shirts, Os-

burns and Stripes, sold at Facto-

ry Prices by the bale. FIVE per

cent off for Cash.

April 1, 1854.—1y.

TWO Rockaway-buggys, one

Square Rockaway and a variety

of Buggys now on hand, and for

sale at low prices by

MORRIS, HICKS & CO.,

Morrisville, Ala. Aug. 22, '54.

POETRY.

THE FALLEN LEAVES.

newspaper better, and was able to talk with his parents, and ask them how they came to come to him in that hour of need.

"It was the newspaper," said his mother, "just three words in the paper told you your ship had come. You did not come home, and so we came to see if you were sick. You'll soon be well enough to go home my son. God be thanked," she added reverently, "sending us to take care of you."

At length Alfred was pronounced well enough to ride, and in a few days the pleasant homestead gladdened his sight. How beautiful it looked as the sun shone on the vines with their wealth of grapes just purpling in the autumn sunshine.

No one seemed so joyful as Mr. Heath, who, after being gladdened by hearing Alfred say he would never go to sea again, expressed his opinions of newspapers in general, and his newspaper in particular, in this wise:—

"I am so glad, Millicent, that you took that paper, for I count a newspaper the most necessary thing in the family. We never should have had our boy here, well and strong, if it hadn't been for it. It is an excellent thing, and I shall subscribe for it as long as I live."

How A SIEGE IS CARRIED ON.—The first object is to establish a body of men in a protected position within a certain distance of the place to be attacked, or, in technical language, to "open the trenches."

The trench as its name implies, is an excavation forming a kind of sunken road in a direction parallel with that of the enemy's fortifications, and of such dimensions that troops and guns can move along it at pleasure.

The earth taken from this road is thrown up on the side towards the town, so that a bank or parapet is raised for the further protection of the troops in the trench. At the most favorable points of this covered road batteries are constructed, which open upon the works of the place, and, when sufficient advantage has been obtained through their fire, a second trench, parallel to the first, and connected with it by a diagonal cut, is opened at a shorter distance from the town, and armed with fresh batteries, which go to work as before.

This process is again and again repeated, and the "approaches," as they are termed, are pushed forward by successive "parallels," until they are carried up to the very walls of the place, which by that time have been "breached" or battered down at this point by the besiegers' guns. Then comes the period of the "assault." The troops advance in strong columns from their covered road, rush into the breach, and take the place.

The best chances for the besieger consist in difficulties of the place, which may either be so arranged as to prevent the execution of the approaches, or, as is often the case in Flanders, so exposed to foundations at the command of the garrison that the trenches may at any time be put under water, and the besiegers swamped at their posts. If the garrison, too, is very strong, it may make successful sorties, fill up the trenches opened by the enemy, spike their guns, and greatly delay the approach of the batteries to the walls of the town. In the absence, however, of any such impediments to the works, it is perfectly understood at the present day that every place, however strongly fortified, must ultimately fall.

Some idea of the means, the resources and the spirit of Russia may be formed from the following extract of a letter from an American gentleman in St. Petersburg to Prof. Morse at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., published in the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

"I am here alone, sitting by a snug fire, writing to my friends in America, occasionally casting a glance out of the window at the glittering domes of one of the churches.

"The gold on the domes of the church amounts to fifteen bushels of solid metal, of millions of value. When completed, I am told that this church will have cost at least six hundred millions of dollars!—I thought that I had seen the greatest wonders of Europe, but in comparison I had really seen nothing. In some of the churches, the railings around the altars are silver and gold, and gold is seen everywhere.

"As to soldiers, there are thousands upon thousands. By spring there will be one million five hundred thousand ready for service. The war, as far as Russia is concerned, will never end until Russia succeeds.

The people are warm for the Emperor, and he never will give up. He has no trouble in procuring soldiers—indeed, he has to select from thousands that offer. More offer their services than he can present needs, and he can easily add another million if necessary.

The Church feels a deep interest in this war, and with the people it is a war of religion. The feelings of religion are at the bottom of it. I am sure of these facts. All the gold from the domes of the churches, and from their interior, and every dollar owned by the people, will be sacrificed ere they give up. Such is their enthusiasm.

These you may be sure are facts."

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1855.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, STRAND LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Necessary absence from home during the past week, must be our apology for any deficiency of the present number. And we claim the indulgence of our readers with the more confidence, because, up to the present number, which closes the 18th volume, we have never failed a single week to issue our paper. Some of our exchanges we notice have issued a half sheet for Christmas week, and others have omitted to issue any, and we think it very probable, our patrons would not have been captious had we thought proper to pursue the same course.

We offer to our patrons and friends, and to all, the usual compliments and congratulations of the season, and assurances of our best wishes for their welfare and happiness.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.—We have only room this week to call attention to the card of Mr. J. H. Caldwell, and the resolution of the Board of Trustees. In our next we design to refer to the subject more at large.

Austria has at length declared openly for England and France—they to guarantee her subjected provinces, and she to declare war against Russia within a month.

Mr. Clingman has introduced resolutions in Congress, empowering the President to tender the mediation of the United States to the powers engaged in the Eastern war.

Land Office at Lebanon, Ala. } Dec. 19, 1854.

MR. J. F. GRANT.—Sir—Under a strict examination of the law of 4th August last, known as the graduation act, we have come to the conclusion, that all lands that were offered for sale during the year 1834 are subject to be entered at fifty cents per acre—hence all of Benton & Randolph counties can in future be entered at the price above stated.

Yours respectfully,
J. CUNNINGHAM,
Register.

The War in the Crimea.

We find the annexed letter from Paris in the New York Times. It wears an air of probability, and, if the alleged facts respecting the condition of things at Sebastopol be true, it opens a chapter in prospect terrible to look at.

PARIS, November, 1854. Before the embarkation of the troops at Varna, it will be remembered, a council of war was held. The first proposal submitted was the advance of the Allied troops through the Danubian provinces to the lines of the Pruthi: the English troops to occupy the Dobruzha, having the Black Sea on their right flank and Ismail in front; the Turkish army form the centre, while the French corps d'armes wheeled round so as to face the Russian centre at Jassy. Halting upon the Muscovite frontier, a further appeal might be made to the Czar before crossing the Pruthi and performing the act of invasion.

If forced to a battle in the open fields of Bessarabia, it was presumed that Russia would be defeated. The Allied troops would then proceed upon Odessa, where Osten Sacken's force was stationed as the base of action for the retreating army. Here the fleet which should accompany the Allied army along the coast would co-operate with it in its assault upon the city. The Allied troops would here receive their reinforcements previously to an advance upon Perekop. This isthmus was considered the key to all future action. Here the Russians would have made a determined stand. It was proposed to land a portion of troops and guns in the Crimea, together with the whole of the marines, with a large force of blue jackets. This force would be landed as near as practicable to the isthmus at the moment when the Allied troops entered it from the northern end. By this means the defeences of the Russians, of whatever nature they might be, being attacked in front and rear, must have yielded. In possession of this isthmus, all reinforcements was cut off from Sebastopol, and its reduction might be undertaken in any form, either by investment or assault, that might be considered expedient.

Such was the matured advice proposed by the corps of French engineers, to whose opinion Lord Raglan leaned.

The Marshal St. Arnaud, whose temper had been inflamed by the attacks of the English and French journals upon the inaction of the armies, was determined upon a coup de main. Odessa was but a mercantile city, and its capture was no feat of arms; a blow must be struck at the power of military Russia, and the public voice demanded the attack of Sebastopol.

The English corps of engineers pronounced in favor of the Marshal's plan. It was furthermore urged that Austria was still in a doubtful attitude, and it would be highly imprudent, by advancing on the Pruthi, to place the Allied troops between the Austrian and Russian forces.

The Emperor Nicholas, whose object was to induce the Allied army to embark at once for Sebastopol, had privately assented that Austria should occupy the Principalities, and withdrew his troops hastily, so that the Austro-Turkish forces should seem to keep him in check. The French and English camps were filled with Russian deserters and spies, whose real mission was to spread the report of the ease with which Sebastopol might be attacked from the land side.

We know the result of this fatal step. The armies embarked and have been caught in a trap. It was found impossible to invest Sebastopol and its defences on the land side; that of detached forts, the least formidable in appearance are known to be the most difficult of attack.

The English engineers made their first report that the town could not hold out a week. The French corps de genie having reviewed it, declared it to be impregnable, or if carried by assault it would cost 30,000 men.

Such is the present attitude of affairs. 17,500 men have fallen among the Allied troops since they landed in the Crimea. The town is reported ready for assault, but it is also known that every fort and every street is undermined. All the stores have been transferred to the north side of the harbor, and when the besiegers shall have driven the remnant of the besieged foot by foot to the water's edge, they will plunge into the harbor, and at the same moment the great mine under the whole city and its forts will be sprung, reducing Sebastopol instantaneously to a mass of ruins.

This is the juncture at which it is expected that Menschikoff, with his entire force, will fall upon the Allied army.

The resumé of this complicated attitude was admirably expressed by a French Colonel of Engineers who had just completed a reconnaissance. Standing up in his stirrups, he threw a look over the city and bay beneath, then, shaking his head with a smile, he turned to his officers and said: "That rogue, St. Arnaud; what a lucky dog! He is dead!"

Mr. Bull Threatens.

We commend the following cartoon from the London Herald to the attention of the whole Anglo-American press, and the admirers of John Bull generally. It should be worth as much to them as a good actual British victory over the dreadful Russians. Bull, we are free to admit, possesses many noble qualities; but sometimes the old gentleman gets on his high horse, and when in that elevated situation he is apt to threaten with a vigor of lungs not exactly in keeping with subsequent performance. The intimation that two British frigates are to be dispatched immediately (if not sooner) to blockade our coasts, ravage our harbors, and to take into captivity an untold number of unresisting Yankees, will doubtless exercise a potent influence over the future foreign policy of President Pierce's administration.—*Wash. Union.*

Increase of the Squadron in the West Indies and North America.—From the preparations actually made and in progress it would appear that some work has been cut out for the Baltic fleet during the winter. Our transatlantic friends, true to their characteristics, have begun to be troublesome now that they fancy we have got our hands full; but they would seem that England has not yet entirely given up the fishing grounds to Brother Jonathan; they have not fallen in with the notion that Bermuda and the West India Islands should be outside States of the great Republic; nor will they permit any more filibustering invasions of Cuba, or cowardly piratical attacks upon unoffending, and we regret to add, unprotected independent territories. Our Yankee friends have grown saucy with impunity and insolent with indulgence, and especially so the men of war's men with their puny shadow of a fleet. Because they do not see so many fine of battle ships and frigates knocking about the West Indies as they were wont to see some ten or a dozen years since, they fancy that, like the frogs in the fable, they can puff themselves up as big as John Bull himself.

The piratical affair of Cuba and the bullying and swaggering about the fisheries, the British government could afford to treat quietly and indolently; but now in a state of war, the case is altogether different.—Great Britain has naturally become more jealous of her dignity and more jealous of her rights. The affair at Greytown, as cowardly an act as ever disgraced a man of war, and the insult to the British flag on that occasion, followed up by the shameful bragging of the Captain of the Cyane, seem to have brought matters to a climax, and these little circumstances, taken into consideration with the reports of American purchases of Russian territory, American buildings of Russian men of war, and the fitting-out of American ships as Russian privateers, have moved the English Government to prepare a slight correction for our cowardly friends, which will do them a great deal of good, and lower the tone of that offensive swaggering which is only an affectation of real courage.

With our hands full with the Baltic and Black sea fleets, we have yet a man of war or two to spare to put the Yankees down, and if Brother Jonathan means mischief, he will assuredly have to pay dearly for his frolic. It is known that the Bosporus, 20, Captain Glanville, came home. From the Baltic to proceed to Halifax. She is there and has the Admiral's flag. Another line of battle ship, the Colossus, 81, is to proceed to the West Indies, to be under Rear Admiral Fanshawe's command. A screw frigate, the Ternagant, is already on her passage there, to take the commodore's broad pennant at Jamaica; and it is reported that an additional line of battle ships, three frigates (the Hannibal, 91, screw, Commodore the Hon. F. W. Grey; and Curacoa, 31, screw, Captain the Hon. H. F. Hastings, amongst the number) &c., will reinforce the West India squadron. If these vessels should be added to the force already there, and en route, we shall have the following on the station:

Hannibal, 91, screw ship
Colossus, 81, screw ship
Curacoa, 31, sailing ship
Ternagant, 24, screw frigate
Vesta, 20, sailing frigate
Calypso, 18, sailing corvette
with smaller steamers, sailing sloops, &c.

We trust that this force will be quite sufficient to induce the Yankees to draw in their horns, and behave with decency to weaker as well as stronger powers. If not, there are not only means, but inclination, we believe, to compel them.

The impudent bully of the Cyane who was sorry there was not an English man of war at Greytown larger than the schooner Bermuda, may now have a chance of picking up his match, if his government dare to trust him with a command.

What the Russians think of the War.

Mr. T. P. Shaffner, Secretary of the American Telegraph Company, recently returned from Russia, has favored us with some interesting information on the public opinion there in relation to the Crimean campaign and the prospects of the war. Mr. Shaffner left the capital after the battle of the 25th of October.

When the report reached St. Petersburg the Allied forces had actually sailed from Varna, it was scarcely credited that invasion of the Crimea was seriously contemplated. The events which have subsequently taken place in that peninsula have sufficiently proved this. Nicholas never fancied that expedition would be undertaken in the face of a severe winter. He gave the Allied commanders more credit than to suppose that they would risk the defeat, and, perhaps, the total annihilation, of their army. The climate of the country, and the tempestuous season of the year so near at hand, were as hostile to the English and French as they were favorable to the Russians. In the middle of October, the storms which have already wrecked so many vessels of the invading fleet begin to sweep with resistless fury over the Black Sea, and render the transport of troops often impossible, and always attended with more or less danger. The regular supply of provisions and ammunition is then precarious, and in a country where no food can be obtained, the situation of a hostile army under the most favorable circumstances must be critical in the extreme. Hence the Crimea was the last point in his dominions where Nicholas anticipated an attack. The danger as he conceived, lay in Poland and along the Austrian frontiers, and there three hundred thousand men were under arms ready to meet it.

When, therefore, the allied forces landed at Eupatoria, the Russian commander was almost taken by surprise. His whole available forces in the Crimea amounted only to some 25,000 men, including the garrison of Sebastopol. Reinforcements, however, could be brought up within a fortnight's time, and, provided a sufficient delay could be obtained, Sebastopol and the Crimea were safe. In Prince Menschikoff's dispatch sent to St. Petersburg before the battle of the Alma, the plan of the campaign was distinctly laid down. He was to hold the allies in check by a series of engagements, retreating, if unsuccessful, on the city. There he expected to receive the powerful aid of Liprandi's division. But if this, from any unforeseen accident, did not arrive, he found it impossible to defend Sebastopol with the force under his command, he intended to blow up the forts, sink the ships, and hold off until, with an increased army, he could offer the enemy battle with hopes of success.

Pursuant to this plan a skirmish first took place near Eupatoria, in which the Russians lost 1,500 men, occasioned chiefly by the guns of the allied vessels. This affair has been scarcely noticed in the reports we have received. At Alma the Russians declared they had but 22,000 men, and that after the battle they were enabled to retreat in good order to the city. They expected that the allies would speedily follow. Menschikoff even declared in his dispatches to the Czar, that by vigorous assault the stronghold might have been captured. For such a result he seems to have been fully prepared. But when he saw that the allies hesitated to advance, his hopes of defeating the place were strengthened.

Couriers, morning and evening, were sent to St. Petersburg with the intelligence that the enemy had not altered his position. And when at last the enemy did press forward, and invested a portion of the city, the anxiously expected reinforcements, under Liprandi, had arrived, and Menschikoff felt certain of ultimate success.

With hundreds of thousands of men

at his command, and a communication to the Crimea open during the winter, by means of sledges, the battle of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann have been as good as so many victories to the Czar. But the allied troops, decimated by war and disease, with their supplies of ammunition and food cut off or delayed by the storms on the Black Sea—must be considered a lost army, though every man should display the courage and endurance of a hero. It is a serious question now whether even a retreat is possible. It was considered miraculous when cavalry, infantry and artillery were all safely landed at Eupatoria in calm summer weather, but how would they fare now, when it has been found impossible to land the wounded, who were obliged to remain in the ships, tossing for days upon those stormy waves?—What would become of the remnant of that magnificent vessels of the fleet? To winter the Crimea would be scarcely less disastrous. The severity of the climate, and the unceasing hostilities of a relentless persevering enemy would fearfully lessen their numbers. It is barely possible that they could maintain their present position. The Russians have already profited by the experience of the campaign. He has learned that his own musket is a very inferior weapon to the Minie rifle, and it is expected that this disadvantage under which he now labors will shortly be removed. Under every aspect of the case fortune seems to frown upon the allies. Bravery can do much in most cases, but in this even the dauntless courage and impetuous bearing displayed at Inkermann can only prolong the struggle.

A defeat before the walls of Sebastopol will entail results upon which it would be vain to speculate. Dissatisfied with the failure of the ill-planned expedition, the French people may wreak their vengeance on Napoleon. The alliance between England and France will then be blown to the winds. The policy of Austria and Russia will vacillate no longer for self preservation will force them to side with Russia. The revolutionary spirit now smouldering in the German States will then no longer be controlled, and the regions of republicanism and despotic Europe will once more be brought face to face.

But Russia will continue to struggle for that political ascendancy, which is the end and aim of her monarch's ambition. Mark the elements of her strength. Throughout all her vast dominions, from St. Petersburg to the Caucasus, one feeling—induced by a firm belief in the justice of the war—is predominant. Emperor, noble, peasant and serf seem animated by the same intense enthusiasm. The ostensible object of the struggle is to secure religious toleration to the Greek subjects of the Porte, and if territorial aggrandizement be the real design, it is for the present thrust in the background and remains where it was engendered, in the subtle brain of the Czar. The people are told that they are in defence of Christianity—that their Emperor, the head of their church and champion of their faith, has taken up the game of battle with the heathen has flung down—that France is opposed to them from the remembrance of old hostilities, and that England, while she holds the cross in one hand, wields the sword of the devil in the other. Monks and priests are scattered over the empire preaching the boliness of the crusade, promising success and calling upon all to aid its speedy accomplishment.

For this purpose they are provided with boxes on which is carved the form of the cross, and every one contributes his mite. No patriotic fund is raised for the wounded, but the Czar declares that they are under his especial protection and the Government will provide for them. Throughout the land the churches are open day and night, and prayer for the triumph of the Russian arms is the universal theme. The soldiers are impressed with the conviction that the sixteen hundred saints of their church are interceding in their behalf, and that when they are killed in battle they are received at once into glory. And besides this fanaticism, which of itself would be resistless against an ordinary enemy, they have proved themselves equal, both in courage and discipline, to the best troops of France and England. If a million of such men can be brought into the field, the fortresses on their frontiers have already been found impregnable—if a successful invasion of the Czar's territory is known to be an impossibility, and if his resources are unlimited, where is the colossal power which can eventually subjugate this imperial autocrat.

Not is this all. Unlike other crowded heads in Europe, the Emperor of Russia has no revolution, no internal dissensions to fear throughout the length and breadth of his dominions. He could concentrate his whole army at any given point, and the rest of the country would remain in perfect security. He is idolized by his subjects, who look upon him as a father. By his soldiers he is regarded as a demi-god. Daily he may be seen taking his usual walk or ride through the streets of St. Petersburg, and often entirely unattended. This again completely refutes the idea started some time since in Paris that a stray bullet would one day terminate his existence and put an end to the war.

On two points especially the world until now has been content to remain in comparative ignorance—one is the resources of Russia, and the other the intelligence of her inhabitants. A large portion of the serfs are landed proprietors, and though they do not enjoy what we would call political rights, their condition is not one of

degradation, nor is it incompatible with intellectual cultivation and material improvement. Manufactures in silks, laces, cloth &c., are to be found every where, and the quality as well as the cheapness of these articles, when compared with French goods, often surprises the American traveller. The manufacture of the munitions of war is of course carried on to a very large extent. Russia, as we know, is a great exporting country, and it has been estimated that it obliged to live on her own resources, she can grow enough wheat to supply double the amount of her inhabitants, who live almost altogether on farinaceous food. The superabundance of gold and silver ornaments, in the churches of St. Petersburg alone is sufficient to demonstrate the wealth of the nation, and so enthusiastic are the people—so determined are they to succeed in the cause in which they have embarked, that every church in the empire would be despoiled rather than money should be wanted to carry on the war.

Meagher's Eloquence.

Thomas Francis Meagher, on the occasion of the annual ball of the Meagher Cadets, in New York, on Wednesday night, delivered one of his characteristic speeches. We extract a passage which is full of fire and eloquence:

"These occasions, sir, are not merely for the purpose of social recreation. They are summer seasons; they are harvest homes; and though we may reap and garner in much fruit, and make merry, still there are seeds to be cast abroad, from which a fresh harvest shall spring up. These festivities, then, have their utility; and, sir, their uses do not consist alone in renewing the intimacies which may have occurred among us, but, also, in reminding us of the duties we owe, both to the country from which we have been driven, and the country in which, with grateful confidence, we have cast our fortunes. [Loud cheers.] Our position and relation to these two countries cannot be more expressively or more vividly described than this, that we have taken to ourselves a bride, and while we love and honor, and promise to obey her—to abide with her for better or worse until death do us part—[loud cheers]—we cannot forget the old mother from whom we came. [Renewed cheers.] So stand we; and so say we all. [Continued cheering.]—And yet it stops not here; for, whilst, as you, sir, have properly said, for the well-being and perpetuation of this republic, you have mustered, armed, and drilled, and are prepared to act with vigor whenever the Commonwealth requires it, you are at the same time prepared to act that part which Lafayette, Kosinski, and Pulaski acted when they left their native homes to aid and dignify the revolution of the British colonies, as they were no longer called. [Loud cheers, and hear, hear.] Whilst, sir, this is your position here, you cannot be insensible to the necessity and aspirations for republican institutions in other lands. [Loud cheers.] For myself, let me say, that when, as I trust there shall be out of this red storm on the Black Sea an uprising of the nations—when the thunder choruses of France, that hymn, that magnificent hymn of liberty, the echoes of which have just died away—shall again break out, and pealing from the summits of the barricades, shall shake the murderer on his throne—[great applause]—whilst in Italy again the youth and gallant priesthood shall leap and rear to victory a cross more radiant than that of Constantine—whilst Hungary, maligned and mocked and spat upon as she has been in her disaster, shall again launch forth her stately chivalry on the tide of war, while yet again along the Rhine the German youths shall buckle on their basket-hilted broadswords, and, casting away their dreamlike pipes, shall go forth into the camp and strut, and with the songs of Korner and Freilinger again invoke the superb though sombre genius of their antique homes in this grand gathering and chorus of the nations, radiant and joyous as it shall be with the descending beams of victory—I trust there shall not then be witnessed at the great feast of freedom a shrouded skeleton called Ireland, [cheers] but that, with the shroud thrown off, and with fresh blood poured into her veins from these and other shores, she shall sit down in the fulness of her pride and beauty among her sisterhood, [cheers.] another evidence to us the dead leaves of that law by which she deduced herself in the blossoms of the spring—by which the eagle casts his feathers but to renew them for a bolder flight upwards to the sun—by which the tomb becomes peopled with young men clothed in shining robes, and the mortal puts on immortality."

Voluntary Suspension of Vitality.

As the voluntary trances which are frequently brought in, as auxiliary agents in the exhibition of Spiritualists, the following well authenticated fact is added by a writer in the Northern British Review, as showing what the will may effect over the vital functions, when exerted under certain conditions.

The condition of trance can be induced by suppressing the respiration and fixing the mind; and we cannot convey a better idea of it than by giving, after Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, the following account of the case of Col. Townsend, of Bath, a gentleman of a high and Christian character:

Colonel Townsend could die or expire when he pleased—and yet, by an effort or somehow, he could come to life again. He insisted so much upon our seeing the trial made that we were at last forced to comply. We all three felt his pulse first—it was clear and distinct; though small and thready; and his heart had its usual beating. He composed himself upon his back and lay in a still position for some time, while I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on a clean looking glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually till at last I could not feel any by the most exact and nice touch.

Dr. Baynard could not feel the least motion in the heart, nor Mr. Skrine perceive the least sort of breath on the mirror he held to his mouth. Then each of us by turns examined his arm, heart, and breath but could not by the nicest scrutiny discover the least symptoms of life in him. We reasoned a long time about this odd appearance as well as we could, and finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far; and at last we were satisfied that he was actually dead, and were just ready to leave him. This continued about half an hour.

By nine in the morning, in autumn, as we were going away, we observed some motion about the body, and, upon examination, found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe heavily, and speak softly. We were all astonished to the last degree at this unexpected change, after some further conversation with him and among ourselves, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but confounded and puzzled, and not able to form any rational scheme that might account for it.

In repeating this remarkable experiment on a subsequent occasion, Colonel Townsend actually expired.

DISPLACING THE HEART IN A LIVING BODY.—On the 3d of the present month, Mr. Alphonzo Bickford of Palmyra, Me., had his chest tapped, and the almost incredible amount of nine pints of fluid, in all its characteristics resembling pus, taken there from! The operation was performed by Dr. J. C. Mason, of Pittsfield, advised and assisted by Dr. Benson, of Newport. The fluid was situated in the left side of the chest, and consequently the heart very much displaced; so much so, that it could be distinctly felt beating two inches upon the right of the sternum or medium line of the body.

It however gradually receded during the operation and after the entire evacuation, was found beating in nearly its natural position. The patient immediately began to amend, and is at present doing well. His case has for some time past been considered hopeless, but there is now a prospect of his recovery.

This case, with its results, is considered unprecedented in the annals of surgery, in the county of Palmyra.

Eastern (Me.) Argus Dec. 7.

A FATHER CONVICTED OF THE MURDER OF HIS DAUGHTER.—Alfred Artis, of Shelby county Ohio, was tried last week and convicted of murder in the first degree. The charge against him was that about a year ago he caused the death of his own daughter, quite a young girl, murdering her by the slow process of starvation, exposure, and the most disgusting and fiendish cruelties. Another daughter, older than the deceased, was witnessed against him.

THE FIELD OF INKERMANN AFTER THE BATTLE.

NOVEMBER 8—1 p. m.—Now that we are able to think over the battle of Inkermann, we find our losses to be really alarming.—Genls. Torrens, Cathcart, Goldia and Strangways were killed. Yesterday afternoon, near the camp, Lord Raglan and most of the chief English and French officers attended their funerals. Strangways was killed by a piece of a shell, which struck and burst on Colonel Poulet Somerset's horse, close by Lord Raglan. The Guards have lost upwards of 500 men killed and wounded, and 28 officers. The Coldstream Guards had eight officers killed. The 80th, 41st, 47th, 49th and 55th are entirely cut up. The returns to-day give 38 officers killed and 95 wounded. Our total loss is 2,360. Upwards of 8,000 Russians, dead and wounded, remain on the field of battle. Of these more than 5,000 are dead.—Our Minie bullets have mangled Russians in the same awful manner as at Alma. Nearly all our dead were killed by shot and shell.

The ambulances, as fast as they came up, received their loads of sufferers, and

even blankets were employed to convey the wounded to the rear. Outside the battery the Russians lay two or three deep. Inside, the place was literally filled with bodies of Russian Guardsmen, 55th and 20th. The fine tall forms of our poor fellows could be distinguished at a glance, though the gray great-coats stained with blood rendered them alike externally. They lay as they fell, in heaps; sometimes one of our men over three or four Russians, and some times a Russian over three or four of ours.—Some had passed away with a smile on their faces, and seemed as if asleep; others were horribly contorted, and with distended eyes and swollen features appearing to have been in agony, but dying to the last.

Some lay as if prepared for burial, and as though hands of relatives had arranged their mangled limbs, while others again, in various most startling positions, lay standing or kneeling, clutching their weapons, or drawing a cartridge. Many lay with both their hands extended toward the sky, as if to avert a blow, or utter a prayer, while others had a malignant scowl of mingled fear and hatred; and, indeed, they died despairing. The moonlight imparted an aspect of unnatural paleness to their forms; and, as the cold, damp wind swept around the hills, and wafted the sighs above the upturned faces, the shadows gave a horrible appearance of vitality; and it seemed as if the dead were laughing, and about to rise. This was not the case of one spot, but all over the bloody field.

The Russian soldiers I have already remarked, were infinitely inferior in appearance to those we met at Albuca. All that relates to discipline and com-

age our late antagonists were far superior. They were clean, but ragged to the extreme. None had knapsacks, but merely a little canvas bag of that disgusting, nauseous looking stuff they call their bread. No other provisions were found on any. The knapsacks, I presume, were left behind, in order that they might scale the heights on our level with greater facility. Every man wore a strong well made Wellington boots, a stout but rough looking brown leather cap, none, that I have heard of, were furnished either money or beads. On many were miniatures of women, and locks of hair. They appear to have been veterans of troops, as a large number bore the scars of previous wounds. The dead officers, as at Alma, were with difficulty distinguished from the men. Their officers behaved very well.

Two hundred and eighty prisoners not wounded, or only merely grazed, fell into our hands. One among them, now about the largest and most powerful man in the camp of the Allies, stands nearly six feet six inches, and broad in proportion. He surrendered when pursued, without attempting resistance.

Cor. of the London Morning Herald.

HEAR!! HEAR!!

In Merchants pay not their debts
 punctually, they suffer loss. The
 I cannot accomplish, unless my
 collections improve. May I then,
 then, with propriety, solicit those
 who owe me, to *hasten payment*.
 REMEMBER, I sold you *Goods*
cheap, hence the greater necessity
 for promptness on your part.
Short profits require punctuality.
 E. L. WOODWARD.
 Jan. 1, 1855.—Gt.
 JACOBSONVILLE
 Male Academy.

THE Undersigned with RE-OPEN
 a school for the instruction of young men and
 boys on Monday the 7th of January 1855.
 On trusts that the success which has attended
 the past in the schools of this community dur-
 ing the last seven years, will be a sufficient en-
 couragement that the school will be conducted in suc-
 cessful manner to meet the educational wants
 those connected to his charge. The school
 year will be divided into two sessions of TW
 TY ONE weeks each, at the following 12
 of

TUITION.

Orthography Reading and Mental Arithmetic per session	85
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic	12
Philosophy, Chemistry, History Rhetoric	25
Logic &c.	15
Languages and Mathematics.	20

Persons at a distance who may desire to en-
 ter their children or wards at academy course

prepare them for college, can obtain board and good families at moderate rates.

As a rule, a student has his last annual examination while he is made for absence, except cases of protracted illness.

J. B. CALDWELL

January, 24 1855.

Whereas the Trustees of the Jackson State Academy are well pleased with the conduct of the School under Mr. John H. Caldwell, and knowing him to be a gentleman, a fine talent, a God scholar in the various branches of Science and Literature, and well qualified to prepare young men to enter most respectably the College, or to continue the study of the learned professions, thereforeResolved,—That we tender him the use of the Academy for the ensuing year, the privilege making the same as he may think best, and request him to continue in the various branches.

J. N. D. HOOKE, { Trustees
E. L. WOODWARD, {
A. ADAMS, {
JOHN R. CLARK, {
JACOB FORNEY, {
B. C. WYLEY, {
J. F. GRANT, {

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Denton county, made on the 20th day of November, 1854, the undersigned will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder at the late residence of said deceased, on the 30th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, and the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one Horse, some cattle, a lot of seed cotton, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles.

LUCY F. NELSON, *Adm'x.*
S. D. MCLELLEN, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 21, 1854.

Postponed Sale.

LEWIS S. DOWNING.
Dec. 26, 1854.—41.

Adm'x and Adm'r of said estate. | e
Dec. 12, 1854.

For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

building (nearly all dry,) on debt
for sale by to m
MORRIS, HICK & CO. D.
Morrisville, August 22, 1854. D.

WID V. CRIDER, *Adm.*
19, 1854.--6t.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

